

Encyclopedia article (*Ubiquitin*)

Ubiquitin is a small protein that occurs in most eukaryotic cells. Its main function is to mark other proteins for destruction, known as proteolysis. Several ubiquitin molecules attach to the condemned protein, and it then moves to a proteasome, a barrel-shaped structure where the proteolysis occurs. Ubiquitin can also mark transmembrane proteins (for example, receptors) for removal from the... ([continued](#) at Wikipedia)

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ubiquitin

<[protein](#)> A [protein](#) (8.5 [kD](#)) found in all [eukaryotic cells](#). Can be [linked](#) to the [lysine side chains](#) of [proteins](#) by [formation](#) of an [amide bond](#) to its C [terminal glycine](#) in an [ATP](#) requiring [process](#).

The protein/ubiquitin [complex](#) is [subject](#) to rapid [proteolysis](#). Ubiquitin also has a [role](#) in the [heat shock response](#).

(18 Nov 1997)

Previous: [ubiquinol-cytochrome-c reductase](#), [ubiquinone](#), [ubiquinone-10](#), [ubiquinone-6](#)

Next: [ubiquitin-calmodulin ligase](#), [ubiquitin carrier protein kinase](#)

Published at the Centre for Cancer Education, [University of Newcastle upon Tyne](#)
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